APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 875 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisami, Sri M. P. Sarathy, Sri S. Lazar. Sri S. Pakkirisami Pillai, Sri S. M. Annamalai, Sri A. Vedarathnam and Sri P. G. Manickam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th November 1958, page 619 supra.]

(a) & (b) *Statement showing the incidence of food poisoning cases in Madras State.*

Serial number and date of occurrence.	*Place of occurrence.*	*Number of persons involved.*	*Food articles consumed.*	*Results of analysis of the samples of suspected foodstuffs consumed by these cases.*	*Deaths, if any.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			MADRAS CITY.			
1 June 1958 ..	Madras City ..	6	....	Samples of food articles consumed by the patients were analysed. No poison was detected.	..	These cases were treated in the local Government hospitals and cured.
			CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.			
2 30th April 1958 ..	Keerapakkam village.	31	Marriage feast—Rice meal with Sambar prepared with bengal-gram and brinjal and rasam.	The results of bacteriological analysis of the samples were negative and chemical examination also did not reveal the presence of any poison.	One (male aged 18 died on 30th April 1958).	Others were treated at Government Hospital, Chingleput, and discharged cured.
			NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
3 18th May 1958 ..	Tiruvannamalai.	5 (in one family).	Rice and 'Adirasam' (a preparation with rice flour and jaggery) and dried fish.	A sample of dried fish consumed was analysed. It did not reveal the presence of any chemical poison. Samples of sugar, rava, etc., from local retail shops were also got analysed. They were free from Folidol.	One (a girl aged 12 years died on 20th May 1958).	Others were treated at Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai, and discharged cured.

4	27th May 1958 ..	Vellore Town ..	5	'Kichadi' and tea in a local tea shop.	Analyses of the samples did not reveal any poison.	..	These cases were treated as out-patients in the Government Hospital, Vellore.
5	3rd to 6th June 1958.	Do. ..	6	Coffee and tea	Samples from suspected sugar stocks and tea were analysed. No poison was detected.	..	These cases were treated by the Rural Dispensary run by the Christian Medical College, Vellore.
				TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.			
6	23rd April 1958 ..	Golden Rock ..	7	Gulabjaman in a local cafe.	....	..	These cases were reported to be due to Staphylococcal contamination. They were treated at the Railway Hospital, Golden Rock.
7	13th June 1958 ..	Tiruchirappalli Town.	5 (in one family).	Cold rice kept overnight in untinned brass vessel.	....	One (a girl aged 10 years).	Others were treated at the Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, and discharged cured.
				COIMBATORE DISTRICT.			
8	16th May 1958 ..	Pannimedu Estate, Pollachi taluk.	One (a worker in the Estate).	Sugar sold in a local retail shop.	The sample of sugar taken from the shop was declared free from Folidol.	..	The patient was treated in the Hospital attached to the Pannimedu Estate.
9	3rd June 1958 ..	Sennanayagam village, Bhavani taluk.	5 (in one family).	Food preparation made out of Thenai (a millet) and jaggery.	...	..	These cases were treated at the Local Fund Hospital, Bhavani.
				SALEM DISTRICT.			
10	1st July 1958 ..	Harur	55	'Murukku' prepared with a variety of varagu rice, viz., sokku varagu and bengalgram flour (sold by a petty local food vendor).	Samples of flour cake used in the 'Murukku' preparation and bengalgram were analysed. They were found to be non-poisonous. The bacteriological examination of the samples showed non-pathogenic organisms.	..	These cases were treated at the Government Hospital, Harur.

Serial number and date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Number of persons involved.	Food articles consumed.	Results of analyses of the samples of suspected foodstuffs consumed by these cases.	Deaths, if any.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			MADURAI DISTRICT.			
11 26th May 1958 ..	Kachaikatti village, Nilakkottai taluk.	15 (in one family).	Dosai prepared with a mixture of varagu cholam and tapioca flour.	Samples of the dosai dough and varagu, and cholam and tapioca flour used in the preparation were analysed. No poison was traced in them.	..	These cases were treated at the Headquarters Hospital, Madurai.
12 28th May 1958 ..	Do.	2	Tea with sugar ..	Sample of sugar analysed was free from Folidol.	..	Do.
13 31st May 1958 ..	Irumbadi village, Nilakkottai taluk.	7 (in one family).	'Kolukattai', preparation made out of varagu rice flour.	The sample of varagu analysed was found to be free from poison.	..	These cases were treated at the Local Fund Hospital, Sholavandan.
14 7th July 1958 ..	Madurai Municipality.	4 (in one family).	'Kolukattai', preparation made out of varagu rice and jaggery.	The sample of varagu rice analysed was found to be non-poisonous.	..	These cases were treated at the Headquarters Hospital, Madurai.

Total number of food poisoning cases—154.

Total number of deaths due to food poisoning—3.

Particulars regarding the cases of food poisoning for the year 1957 are not available.

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(c) *Investigation into the causes of food poisoning.*—The causes for the stray cases of food poisoning in this State were investigated and it was found that these were only due to the consumption of unhygienically prepared food, cold and stale food kept in uncovered and untinned vessels and for other reasons quite unconnected with 'Folidol' contamination.

(d) *Preventive steps taken by the Government.*—(i) All stocks of food articles which were suspected to have been contaminated were sealed and freezed and representative samples sent to the King Institute, Guindy, for analysis. The stocks were released after they were certified to be free from contamination.

(ii) Special instructions were issued to the Health Officers to be on the alert and to detect contaminated foodstuffs that might possibly have been hidden and to keep constant watch on community kitchens. The Health Officers were also required to inspect all places dealing with food articles.

(iii) The Agriculture Department has been instructed to take due precautions against contamination by poisonous substances like insecticides and pesticides of agricultural commodities in storage, transport and distribution.

(iv) A notification under section 15 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, was published on 14th May 1958 requiring all Medical Practitioners in this State to report to the Health Authorities, all occurrences of food poisoning coming within their cognizance.

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